OHIO

They are not found at the mountains gr Where the airy misis sweep down, and cool airs blow, the sunests gleam, And the days are without their crown No meaning have the sweet wild roses; Dull apathy o'er all reposes.

They do not hie to the pleasant springs,
And the Paris tollettes shine,
And the diamonds gitter all in vain,
And the weary maidens pine;
For all the glorious fetes, the dances,
Were only in their girlish fancies.

They do not gladden the ead sea wave,
For even at Mount Desert
In crowds do the school-marms congre
And with pedagogues alert,
In dear old haunta of aly firitation
Talk of vain things like education.

They do not stay in the busy town in the midst of the broiling heat; Like a barren waste is the promenade. That misses their ringing feet; They do not fiee to the suburbs drowsy, Where even the robin's song sounds pro-

Ah, can no one tell where they do abide,
And relieve a maiden's griet?
Do they fade like ghosts in misty air,
Or blow away like a leaf?
Or into a charmed slumber falling,
Hear not a voice of duty calling?
—Susan Hortley Succt., in Harper's Bases

PETERSON'S "BOOBY."

He Proved, However, That "He Was Good for Something."

times repeated in his case, and on one cassion, in late summer, when a circum consoling in the summer when a circum consoling about him they always evineed a deep pity for the parents, because they had been severely reprimanded by the keeper for his datring impudence. More than once Ruben had taken it provides that the boy had been denied, for some mysterious reason, that gift which makes every possessor of it a king, and his parents the proof reflection that their offspring was unlike other children in the world. Clem Peterson and his wife could not help loving, and tenderly, the one who now and henceforth was to claim unconsciously that greater consideration at their hands which was only his due. He was now a boy of a dozen summers, and far from attractive in outward appearance, being singularly grotesque of form, and in his movements awkward in the high-set expected of the summers, and far from attractive in outward appearance, being singularly grotesque of form, and in his movements awkward in the high-set expected of the summers, and far from attractive in outward appearance, being singularly grotesque of form, and in his movements awkward in the high-set expected and the summers, and far from attractive in outward appearance, being singularly grotesque of form, and in his movements awkward in the high-set expected and the summer of the summers, and far from attractive in outward appearance, being singularly grotesque of form, and in his movements awkward in the high-set expected and the summers, and far from attractive in outward appearance, being singularly grotesque of form, and in his movements awkward in the high-set expected in the summers, and far from attractive in outward appearance, being singularl open to grave doubt, however, if he ever required a knowledge of the alphabet, since, notwithstanding the fact that his teacher sought most assiduously to instill into his mind an acquaintance with at least the simplest rudiments of the mother tongue, ahe failed most signally in her efforts to elevate the intellectual per distance.

se existence, it must be confessed. had brought to her life the pain of more of the ludicrous than the serious the Did he really understand the signifi-erson cance of all that was taking place, or day after day for the support dent upon him, while Tommy—an nobody—wandered here and there about the village as curiosity prompted him, the sport of 'the small boys, and the butt of the large ones. At heart the father was a lonely, sad man, and the burden he was bearing rested heavily upon him. The lightest of his cares was to have food and clothing for himself and child, and had me labor been the one consideration of his his life in the main had been an easy one. But that which, day after , and week after week, preyed upon soul only haunt him with a mise y that would not go away, was the flection that he was not as other fathers in the world, and why-he would query to himself over and over again—
"Why was this curse visited upon me?"
"Don't take it so hard, Clem!" said

an inusual sober mood. "It ain't ed at the foundry. I have stated thatnothin' you're to blame for! Bear up, bear up, old fellow! That ar' boy ain't always goin' to live!"

ot a bit of it!" exclaimed Mike Burns, another workman. "But don't ye forg't, before Tom peters he'll be after doin' somethin' none of ye'll be 'shame of him for! Now mind what I'm atellin of ye!"

Of course it was wholly impossible for the latter individual to have spoken knowingly. I am led to think his reeded entirely from a sincere desire on his part to buoy up the heart among the number saved. No time of the father to a belief that in his child must be lost. The child must be found

But whether or not the speech had the effect intended, I am unable to say. Certainly it did not weigh in the mind of Ruben who, in language character-istic of him. retorted as follows: "He blowed on his doin' somethin'

and a fool at that. To die will be the nly thing he'll be respected for! sigh was heard to fall from the lips Peterson, and here the conversation ded. One morning, a week later, little Paddy Burns came running out of breath into the foundry with the alarming intelligence that "Booby" had fallen into the river. Listantly all the men dropped their work and started to go rescue of the unfortunate youth.

"Oh!—he's got out—he's got out! Got out all himself, too I reckon!"shouted the lad, as he gazed toward the river some rods away. The men paused short, and bent their eyes in the direction referred to, and sure enough, who should be seen coming hurriedly up the

love.

Summer glided into autumn, and autumn died in the embrace of winter. In the foundry at Lowerton, Clem Peterson continued to toil as he had done, though he was not the same man even that he had been. His hair had grown very gray, his form was bowed, his movements were less sprightly, while in his heart there brooded more and more deeply the sorrow which, like a slow yet certain poison, was wearing his life away. But Tommy was the same personality as formerly, only in physical stature he had grown until he was taller than most youths of his years. No special incident had occurred in his history since the adventure narrated, save as this had been several times repeated in his case, and on one occasion, in late summer, when a circus had visited Lowerton, he had allowed himself to be too familiar with the ele-

pened in over twenty years. Early the next morning, as in groups the excited inhabitants hastened to the scene of desolation and danger, and gazing up home surrounded by the merciless ele-ments, and the occupants thereof worse than prisoners, it needed but a glance, far less endowed in this respect than as it were, on the part of those who were his fellows. And failing as a scholar, safe beyond all harm, to understand that steps must be taken immediately the suffarers. In less Tommy also failed to do his part in the games and pastimes which obtain with most boys, and so in time it grew to be a common saying with the uncharitable and unsympathetic among his comrades, that "Booby isn't good for those who, with hearts full of anxiety and fear, were watching and waiting for years went by, and Tommy was caring his sixteenth year. He no attended school, possibly for the action was the poor demented youth, remson that he had grown tired of the nover-ending monotony of study which fell to his lot. His mother had passed to her grave leaving her husband to her grave leaving her husband to alone watch over and care for the one whose existence, it must be confessed a necture was the poor temental youth, Tommy Peterson, Standing with arms akimbo, his head stretched forward, his eyes staring wildly about, and the wind playing with his long, unalone watch over and care for the one a picture which savored

> because there was something going on?
>
> By ten C clock that forenoon fifteen families—with the exception of six members—residing in humble yet comfortable homes in the valley, homes of which they had become possessed through the hard, slender earnings of years, these had been removed to the village and cared for under hospitable roofs. They had been saved from the frenzy of the flood, but the rest, consisting of property, either had been or was soon to be borne away a wreck upon the deep and mighty current. Six men who, at early daybreak, had attempted to ford the stream to the village in search of help had lost their lives in the covered until the subsiding of the waters

was he prompted to lend his presence to

"Why was this curse visited upon me?"
"Don't take it so hard, Clem!" said
Hank Ruben, a fellow-workman, one
day, as the latter observed his friend in with the above exception-fifteen families had been rescued from the frenzy of the flood-no, not all rescued, either, for at early noon that same day it was soon discovered that Ruben's youngest child, hardly more than an infant, was strange as it may appear, neither Ruben nor his wife, nor, indeed, any one, had noticed that this little boy, who had been left sleeping in his cradle, was not ment the waters were rising higher and life and love. But there was one who had preceded all of these, one who, half an hour before, through a presentment which had come to him-God alone knew how and why-had set out upon that sullen tide to seek and to save!

But see! He is returning! Has he found the object of his quest, and is he bearing it to those who, terror-stricken, will receive it with hearts too full of gratitude to express it? Watch him as he comes! How adroitly he steers his craft among the drifting cakes of ice it is-it is the child-the child-Ruben's

child! The boat comes nearer-nearer, and

"Feller citizern!" remarked Ruben, with an air of great seriousness and dignity as Tommy drew nearer. "Herein is fulfilled the lotty prophecy one delivered by our valued associate (turning toward Burns) respecting our young friend. (Now looking in the direction of Tommy.) Though startlin', it was a brave act on his part! He has did it! Behold the—cuss'

Several present were led to indulge in laughter, and that of an immoderate character, because of Ruben's speech, though the greater number, out of regard, I think, for Peterson, refrained from any exhibition of hilarity. But the father apparently unmindful of the unkindly pleasantry on the part of the speaker, as also the merriment it had occasioned, went to his boy and taking him by the hand as if he had teen the very paragon of sons, led him gently past the crowd of onlookers to his home, there to kindly care for the one whom God had sent to him to care for and love.

Summer clided into autumn, and any stream of the content of the speaker as also the merriment it had occasioned, went to his boy and taking him by the hand as if he had teen the very paragon of sons, led him gently past the crowd of onlookers to his home, there to kindly care for the one whom God had sent to him to care for and love.

Summer clided into autumn, and any summer clided into autumn and pillow, he closed his eyes and said no more. The third day Tommy's funeral took place at the little church in the vil-

A poor lad living near Philadelphi was invited a couple of years ago by a wealthy friend in town to dine with him. Among the dishes new to him on and had been cultivated and canned in and a sufficient force of teams to haul it france. They sold at retail, his friend all in before the dew falls.

LIGHT AND BLINDNESS.

sting Account of the Visual Se tions Experienced by a Blind Man. An interesting account has lately been furnished by M. Plateau, the eminent Belgian physicist (who has been blind nearly forty years), of the mansations he experienced in his eyes. He has no sense of objective light even when turning his eyes to the sun. But his visual field is always divided into spaces, some of which are pretty bright and others sombre or nearly dark, and which merge into each other. Their general tint alternates, in time, between gray and reddish. The relative arrangement of those different spaces is always the same, but the intensity of their tints varies. The central space seems now rather bright, now very dark; above and below, and on the left to the limits of the field, there is sometimes brightness, sometimes darkness, but on the right there is generally a vertical band, nearly black, and beyond this a space which is nearly always bright and dish. These appearances follow all the movements of the eyes, which probably do not participate in the same way in the tints, but M. Plateau can not distinguish what belongs to one from what belongs to the other. No connection of the general tint with the work of digesis observed. The author states that he became blind through looking fixedly at the sun for some with a view to observing his after sensations: it was not till about fourteen years after this that inflammation the chloroid set in, destroying vision, but, during the interval, he often saw colored and persistent halos round flames, etc., and he advises those who have such vision to consult an experienced oculist. - Chicago Interior.

* Horse-Flesh in England

Hippohagy is now seldom heard of. few years ago it was strongly advocated in many quarters; but the British public, although ready to swallow almost any thing in the way of food put before it, never took kindly to horseflesh, and turned a deaf ear to the permissing! Up to that hour in the fear-ful excitement attending the rescue of the unfortunate people of the valley, often eaten unawares, and that its consumption is far more common than is generally imagined. Butchers whose consciences are not tender occasionally. it is feared, sell horse-flesh as ordinary meat to unsuspecting customers. At there was a spark of latent intelligence at once, since with each passing mo- attempt is about to be made to put matters in this respect on a more satisfactohigher, and soon, very soon, indeed, it would be on late! The next moment the father, with blanched face and wildly beating heart, went rushing down ter and Salford with regard to the sale the street leading to the river, closely of horse-flesh as human food, it was depressed by half a dozen men, each one cided to appoint a committee for the eager to bear a part in the mission of purpose of getting an act of Parliament life and love. But there was one who half horse-flesh to label it as such.—8%. James' Gazette.

-A ten-year-old boy of Norwalk, Conn., wrote to Mr. Cleveland the other day, saying that he belonged to a chil-dren's literary club, and that for the next meeting his task was to answer the question: "How old is President Cleve-land?" As none of his friends knew, he went to headquarters for informa and floating debris! Slowly, yetsurely, he is nearing the shore! What is that little figure that nestles at his feet? Ah! formation the question may be answered. - GROVER CLEVELAND.

path leading from the river but the veritable Tommy holding his arms extended as he walked, the water dripping arms reach forth and draw it and its octended as he walked, the water dripping arms reach forth and draw it and its octrom h s face and garments like rkin; cupanta asbore, and Ruben, with tears si nal documents into the river. He read the proper felicies in select of pity;
the his little ens to his breast; leoks his fered with quick delivery.

OVER-DRYING THE HAY.

Not only is the hay better when oused or stacked as soon as possible

is no harm.

Of course the principle object in drying the hay is to get rid of the water which, if retained undiminished, would cause fermentation under the influence of the air and the germs of ferment floating in it; the secondary object is to lessen the weight and thus lessen cost of handling. But the more of the watery part of the grass we can retain the more the hay will be like grass; and in getting rid of the water we can not help losing much of the delicate volatile scents and Havors which it is desirable to retain. How quickly after grass is cut and it begins to wilt is the air all about filled with the escaping perfume of new mown hay; and so long as the drying process goes on so long will this perfume be given out. Any method of preserving grass, siloing or otherwise, which will retain all of ingredients in the most perfect and natural manner.

the most perfect and natural manner will give the best food.

Among the best farmers the practice now is to get the hay into the mow or stack the day it is cut if possible. In good hay weather this can be done with the right management. The mower is started in the morning at least as soon as the dew is off, and run until eleven or twelve o'clock. If the hay is green sharp scrutiny showed him that the "champignons" were only mushrooms, or stir the hay with forks or a tedder, otherwise it will take too long to dry and the top will be dried to death before the underside of the swarth is hardly wilted. Start the rake by two p. m.,

The old farmer's saying, "I would rather have a pound of juice in my hay rather have a pound of juice in my hay than an ounce of water." is worth remembering, and if it looks likely to rain before the hay is thought to be sufficiently dry, start the teams to work. Less damage will result by beginning too soon than by having the partly dried hay get drenched with rain. If the hay is somewhat green and heavy the closer it is packed in the mow the better. It should be spread evenly and tramped as much as possible to get and keep the air out.

keep the air out.

A practice that has been tried with good success is to mix the green hay with some old hay or straw, putting first a layer of the straw, then one of hay, then another of straw, and so on till the mow is full or the stack complete. The straw not only absorbs the moisture from the hay and thus aids in preserving it, but it is itself improved by this absortion of the odors of the fresh hay so that stock will eat the straw up clean, when before they would hardly touch it. Here is another proof nardly touch it. Here is another proof that valuable matter is given off from

hay by exposure.

The addition of salt to hay as it is eing put up is thought by many to aid n keeping it. It is doubtful if any amount less than what would injure the stock does any good as a preservative. But a few quarts to the ton will improve the taste of the hay for the stock. - Col-man's Rural World.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

cently Introduced. Long English ulsters are exhibited nade of finely-checked cheviot, fancy bourrette, summer tweed, mohair or camel's-hair goods, which are designed to wholly cover a stylish and expensive traveling costume, protecting it from dust and travel marks, and enabling the wearer to appear at table in a freshooking and dressy costume. These ulsters are cut to fit the form just easily, and in the back are a number of twoinch plaits which are stitched down three inches below the waist line, where they fall loosely, giving the necessary fullness over the tournure. The fronts are single-breasted, and button all the way down. Handsome silk cord passe menteries trim the fronts of many of the most expensive kinds, and nearly all have an adjustable hood added, silkined and pressed to lie very flat.

Some very chic and beautiful toilets watering-place wear are shown made of the new stripes in canvas and velvet, with artistically fitted and draped French polonaise above made of finest canvas goods as delicate as veiling, these fabrics figured with dots in sill embroidery matching the leading color in the striped material. Some of these novel patterns have the dots or other figures on a large scale, but they are not as attractive to refined tastes as the smaller designs, though often chosen

house dresses.

A handsome gown worn recently at a vedding out of town was made of amber and crimson changeable silk, the trimmings of dark laurel green velvet. Panels of the velvet showed between the box pleatings on the skirt. The ample waistcoat of velvet reached some inches below the hips, and was trimmed with a very rich passementerie of ruby and amber beads, with small oval buttons to match. The bodice above, of the shot silk, was simply piped on the edges with velvet, and the sleeves were slashed just below the elbow over a ouff of the velvet. Roses with dark green

foliage, formed the floral adornings The new and fanciful summer wraps for dressy wear are very graceful, very small and essentially Parisian. The shapes are almost indescribable. Some of the visites have velvet grenadin backs and wide broche net sleeves, and there are lace wraps with velvet fronts strapped across and held with gold buckles set with Rhine-stones. Short rounding dolman shapes are loose in the back, with trim jacket-fronts belted from the sides only, or held at the waist with ribbon ties. Three different fab-rics are often used upon these diminutive wraps, which are in most cases of the richest description. - N. Y. Evening

Construction of Flint Walls. Flint walls are formed between two lanks or frames, the lime being poured mong the flints in a liquid state. In ome cases the largest flints are selected, two courses laid with them-one inside. the other outside of the wall-and the center filled up with smaller flints and liquid mortar; the lime should be mixed with sharp sand and clean gravel. The corners are formed of brick, and longiudinal bands of brick are also intro luced from two feet to two feet six nches apart; these bands are formed of two courses of brick, one header and the other stretcher. Where bricks can not ne had, flat bedded stones may be used for these bands. - W. Fowler, in Archi-

-A cow at Jamestown, N. Y., me with a sad fate one day recently. Her horns grew out in front and the points nearly met. In attempting to scratch her ear with her bind hoof she caught it in the loop formed by the horns, and in the struggle to release breke her

WONDERS OF INCUBATION.

stages of Development Necessary to Covert the Egg Into a Downy Chick. It is wonderful to trace the development of the chicken, during the process after cutting as it will keep, but the risk of incubation, from the day on which of getting the crop damaged by rains is the mother hen begins her tedious term avoided. The views of farmers have of "sitting" to the moment when the changed very materially in later years downy biped bursts the shell and enters in regard to the amount of drying nee on life as an animate and independent essary to insure the keeping of hay. existence. In the pursuit of learning Experience has shown that much less drying is necessary than was formerly supposed to be required, especially if the hay is put in a tight barn. If it sweats and heats some that need not cause alarm, for to a limited extent, this is no harm.

Of course the principle object in drying the hay is to get rid of the water which, if retained undiminished, would existence. In the pursuit of learning, and in the interest of science, no seeming destruction of material is of any moment, and we trust no economical poultry raiser will accuse us of extravagance if we remove each day or oftener of the twenty-one days required for the perfection of the chicken, a single egg, and show you (as far as we can comprehend the principles of creation) how the feathered tribes of our barnyard are Of course the germ of life is in the

Of course the germ of life is in the egg from the beginning, as no amount of warmth and quiet will produce a bird from a sterile egg; but with this fact assured, the hen has sat on her eggs hardly twelve hours before we find some lineaments of the head and body of a chicken. The heart may be seen to beat at the second day, and its aspect, or shape, is that of a tiny horse-shoe. Blood-vessels appear at the end of the second day, and their faint pulsation is distinguishable, one being the left ventricle and the other the rudiment of the great artery. About the fiftieth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a loop folded down upon itself. At the end of seventy hours symptoms of the wings are apparent, and on toms of the wings are apparent, and on the head five bubbles are seen, two for the incipient brain, one for the bill, and the other two for the front and back of the head. At the end of the fourth day the auricles, already visible, approach nearer to the heart, and the liver ap-pears toward the fifth day. At the end of seven hours more we see the lungs and stomach, and, with wonderful rapidity, are developed four hours afterward, the intestines, the loins and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and forty-fourth hour two ventricles are visible, and two hour two ventricles are visible, and two
drops of blood instead of the single
drop which we had seen previously.
The seventh day the brains seems to
have some consistency; and at the end
of the two hundred and nineteenth hour
of incubation the bill opens and flesh
appears on the breast. Four hours after the breast hope is seen; and in six ter the breast bone is seen; and in six hours after this the ribs appear, form-ing the back of the chicken; and the bill is distinctly visible, as well as the gall bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of two-hundred and thirty-six hours, and if we remove the chick from the shell it evidently moves itself. At the two hundredth hour the eyes appear, and eighty-eight hours after the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first the spleen draws near to the stomach and the lungs to the chest. About the fifteenth day the bill fre-quently opens and shuts, and a careful listener can catch the smothered cry of the imprisoned chick at the end of the

eighteenth day.

For the remaining three days it grows continually, developing the finishing touches to its various organs, and to the silken covering of down which envelops the tiny creature from glossy beak to slender drumstick. Strength comes with all the accelerated forces of quickening life, and a few strokes of the powerful bill sets the pretty prisoner free, and his after life and prosperity is something with which we, as his owners, have more or less connection.-

A NEW PHONOGRAPH.

The Marvelous Instrument Invented by Some electricians in this city have

been at work for several months to perfeet a phonograph which can be used with such accuracy as to be an aid in reporting with precision the proceedings of courts and public assemblies. It is said that a state of perfection has already been attained which will warrant the introduction of this instrument in courts of justice. When the phonograph is perfected it will be a great help to stenographic reporters in one way and a great rival and hinderance in another way. One of the machines can be taken into a court for instance, and all of the proceedings will be re-corded by it. At the close of the day it can be taken to a room and gauged to talk at any rate of speed—at thirty words a minute, which can be written out by an ordinary longhand writer. If it is desired to get the proceedings transcribed as fast as they occur new cylinders are put in the phoograph as fast as the proceedings are written out. For instance, long-hand writers can put in a cylinder and let it remain ten minutes, then take it out and put in another, and transfer the cylinder which has the proceedings upon another instrument, and it is mad to repeat the proceedings with accuracy and. at the expiration of its term, is re placed in the phonograph and the other cylinder taken from it, and so on. One of the great difficulties the scientists have encountered is in securing th distinction of tone and voice. Hereto fore the phonograph has not been suffi-ciently distinct in the pitch of the voice to make one voice distinguish itself from another if they are similar in vol-ume and tone. It is believed, however, that the instrument will be perfected in a short time so that any one who ha heard a number of voices in a room car readily distinguish them from the sounds the phonograph will give out. It is the distinguishing of one voice from another that gives the names of the speakers For instance, if the phonograph is used to record the proceedings of the Legis ature it will not, of course, have the names of the persons participating in the debate, and the person translating from the record of the phonograph wil have to place the speakers by the tone of voice. It is said that some of the official reporters intend trying the nograph within a short time and deter mining how it will work in public de-bates. In event it fails they will have the proceedings by the usual methods and no risks will be run. When the phonograph is perfected the stenographers intended to use it in their work as a safeguard. By its assistance they will be enabled to have every thing that is said in their room, and a number persons speaking at one time and the rapidity of their speech will be no in-convenience, as the phonograph will catch every thing that is said. It will e of more use as an amanuensis that any thing else, enabling one to dictate any amount of correspondence to the machine and leaving it so that any one can transcribe it, because the machine

can be set to report the dictation at any rate of speed. — Washington Critic. -An artillerist at Fontainbleau France, boasted that, having been jilted, life had no more attractions for him and that he would astonish them all by an effectual way of stopping anxiety of mind. Possessing the keys of the magazine he took out a charge of mitraille, loaded the cannon, put his head at the mouth of the gun, securing the firing by means of strings. On hearing the report his comrades had only to pick up twenty-three fragments.

-A deeply scientific German not long ago invented a new food for cattle, which he advertised as strength food, and which soon had a large sale. It has recently been analyzed and was found to consist of 88 per cent of vegetable ivery turnings and 12 per cents of

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—It is poor economy not to keep buildings well painted, for the moisture that paint would stop soon causes rot-ten boards and timbers.—N. Y. Telearam.

-The use of paris green on potatoe and other things kills many bees and insects that are useful, and also destroys many small birds .- Troy Times. —It is said that pyrethrum, mixed with five times its bulk of plaster, and dusted into the centre of the leaves with

pair of bellows, will destroy cabbage orms .- Albany Journal. -After cutting, orchard grass springs rapidly, and the aftergrowth is heavy.
This should not be pastured during the summer or fall, but should be reserved for winter grazing.—Western Rural.

-When a hoe becomes dull it retards work because of the increased tax it imposes on strength. Sharpen it by filing to a chisel edge. When sharp it works much more effectively, especially when there are weeds to be cut. when there are weeds -Prairie Farmer.

A good black varnish for iron or othe metals may be made by dissolving three ounces of asphaltum, four quarts of boiled oil, and eight ounces of burnt umber. Heat is required to effect the dissolving, and while the compound is cooling mix with turpentine—Chicago

-To give a horse medicine take long-necked bottle, raise the horse's head, thrust the bottle into his mouth and while the liquid is running into the throat rub the nose of the bottle vigor ously against the roof of the mouth pretty well back. This done, most horses will swallow nicely.—N. Y. Post -When bees are swarming it is the old colony leaving the hive and abandoning the stores to the young members. The old queen goes with them, and they seek a new location, with nothing for a beginning except what honey they fill themselves with as they take their departure.—N. E. Farmer.

-If broken rice be boiled with one-third milk and two-thirds water, adding third milk and two-thirds water, adding one egg to each pint of liquid, and the mass thickened with oat-meal and cornmeal while boiling, it will prove an excellent diet for very young chicks. It keeps well and may be crumbled very easily when cold.—Boston Herald.

—Graham bread made expressly for dyspeptics, should contain neither yeast, molasses, nor soda. The object on to molasses lies in its natural acidity, requiring soda in the bread, and in

ity, requiring soda in the bread, and in its being very apt to create acidity in the stoma h, while soda is something no person with weak and impaired di-gestive organs should use.—The Ca-

-Washington Cake: Three quarters of a pound of sugar, half pint milk, three eggs, one pound flour, three tablespoonfuls brandy (or two teaspoon-fuls essence of lemon), one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, half a w.neglassful osewater, one saltspoonful salt. Drop large spooonfuls on buttered paper o very smooth, flat tins. If on paper, first place it in a pan; do not let the ooth, flat tins. If on spoonfuls touch each other. Bake in a hot oven.—Boston Globe

FOR THE LAUNDRY.

How Woolen Goods, Flannels and Print

To wash woolen goods so that they will not shrink put three or four pails of cold, soft water in the wash tub; then take two tablespoonsful of borax and one-half pint of soft soap, dissolve in about one quart of hot water; when thoroughly dissolved stir into the tub of water. Put in the goods and let stand an hour or two before washing. Rinse the only warranted cure for chills and fever is Ayer's Ague Cure. in co'd rain water. Bright colors shot

stand but a short time. A correspondent gives other directions for washing flannels, as follows: First, if they are white, I never put them in water more than blood warm, as hot water not only shrinks them, but turns them yellow. I would much prefer cold water if the weather is not too cold; but be sure that both suds and rinse are of the same temperature. I make a strong suds, and rub them well on the board, then rinse in weak suds and hang up im mediately, for nothing shrinks flannel more than the clothes-basket. I never allow mine to touch it. Then do not leave them out after sundown for one moment. If they are not dry moment. If they are not dry hang in an open porch or in the house, but not by the fire. If you do not think it makes a difference just try it with two new pieces, leaving one out of doors and bringing the other in. I always wash my flannels first thing in the morning; then I have no trouble in getting them dry. Wash colored flannels in the same way, and my word for it, they will not way, and my word for it, they will not shrink. I always use the wringer, as it makes them so much dryer, and they

wear longer.

To wash print dresses, boil a pint of bran in a gallon of water; strain and use. The bran supplies the place of soap and starch; iron on wrong side.

Sweet skim-milk stiffens prints beautifully in place of starch, which some-times leaves its pasty tracks on dark prints, though prints thus stiffened do smell horribly if left too long before

After the clothing are hung out the washer-woman should be required to clean tubs, boilers, wringers and other utensils needed in washing and put them away with care. Starching the clothes can be done before or after they are dried, but most laundresses prefer doing the work all at once, and starch the clothes that require starching as soon as they come from the blue water. A quarter of a pound of good starch will make two quarts of liquid starch. To produce a good gloss on linen, pour a pint of boiling water on two ounces of gum arabic; cover it and let it stand over night. A teaspoonful of this is added to the starch.

A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them wonderfully. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily. This is especially good to remove the yellow that time gives to white garments that have been laid away for two or three years. - Boston Budget.

FARM FISH PONDS. How Farmers Can Easily Raise Enough Fish for Their Home Supply.

Seth Green, the noted fish raiser, says:

Many farms have soft, springy portions which can not be used for the growing of crops, in which a fish pond could be constructed without great expense, and enough raised for family use. But in the taking of fish, whether it be from a natural body of water, or from a private pond, you should regulate the killing of them the same as you would your fowls. Do not kill any more than you need at one time, for, although you can not see the fish to count them, the same as you would your fowls, yet the fact remains that when one of each is killed, there remains one less fish or chicken for future dinners, as the case may be, and you should no more think of killing more fish than you would use than you would chickens. I know the temptation is most too strong to resist when fish are biting well to stop taking them when you have enough for your own use; but if you do take them don't let them go to waste. You have plenty of neighbors in your vicinity who would be glad of them, and perhaps some day when your provisions happened to be low roll taight go home and find that a neighbor, who had not forgotten your

kindness, had sent something in - this

A HARD LESSON.

A Composition Hiustrating the Beauties of English Pronunciation.

The following composition of words in common use will afford much entertainment if read aloud by several, as a test of ability to read it correctly. Hardly one in a hundred can get through it successfully without previous study:

Comely Diana had a voice like a calliope; yet, although it was not energiated.

Walking down Broadway is very plea ant when you feel well, and T— K—never felt better than when his friend salts him how he got over that severe cough this so speedily. "Ah, my boy," said T—K—had tried a dosen in vain. "T—K—had tried a dosen in vain. "T—K—had tried a dosen in vain. "T—K—had tried a dosen in vain. "Medical Discovery," or Gold Medal Peserva as my friend J—S—always dube its Sold by druggists. Comely Diana had a voice like a calliope; yet, although it was not enervated by laryngitis, she was not a virago. She wore a stomacher set with jewels, that gave an interesting idea of her father's finances. There was no squalor in their vicinage. She sought to inveigle her charity coadjutor into a hymeneal association without tedious delay. She sent him her minature, a jessamine flower and an invitat on to dinner of anchovies. He was a coadjutant in the church. He had a cadaverlike complexion, and in a joost he had been houghed. Taking some almonds as a bridal gift, he mounted a dromedary with the epizootic, and hastened without disgression, along Pall Mall. The guests were sitting on a divan, with no evidence of evil. The dioscesan was waiting, having finished an absolutory service. When suddenly, above the clangor of the wedding bells was heard a maniacal shriek. The groom had pierced his carotid arteries with a carbine on hearing that a deficit in his church collections had been discovered. He was cremated.— Boston Transcript.

To success in his profession the phys Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. I. Thompson's Eye Water, Druggista sell it. A NIGHTGOWN is nothing but a napsa

Serviceable Rag Door-Mats.

He was cremated .- Boston Transcript

In these days of cheap carpets one often wonders what to do with the old often wonders what to do with the old clothes we used to make rag carpets out of. I have found a way to make use of "men's old cassimere clothes." Make a large crochet needle out of green hickory, then cut the cloth in narrow stripes and sew it together as for carpet rags—the light and dark separately. Commence with the dark, knit a chain a quarter of a yard long, throw the cloth over the needle and knit around the chain with a plain stitch widening at each corner until the rug is three-quarters of a yard long. Then join the light cloth, and knit two rows, then two of dark, two of light, and finish with two of the dark. If you will follow these directions you have a very serviceable door mat that will not easily kick up.—

Mrs. R. W. Williams, is Rural New Yorker.

—"Please, sir, will you buy a ticket

"Please, sir, will you buy a ticket clothes we used to make rag carpets out

— "Please, sir, will you buy a ticket for the Cedar Street Church strawberry festival? They're only twenty-five cents," said a little mite of a girl to a gentleman sitting on the piazza of a Swan street boarding-house yesterday afternoon, tendering him a square of yellow pasteboard as she spoke. "I'm sorry, but I'm going out of town and will not be able to attend," replied the good-natured man, desirous of avoiding a point-blank refusal. "I have some ten-cent tickets for those who can't atn-cent tickets for those who can't attend," promptly responded the quick-witted solicitor. She went out of the gate a dime richer. - Buffalo Courier.

WE accidently overheard the following WE accidently overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday.

Jones. Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith. How can I? You know I am a week of cleaning the diseased membrane. It

martyr to catarrh.

J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its disease d

There are instances where quall on toast has been followed in due time by three cents on the dollar.—Chicago Journal.

An indirect way of getting a drink of water at a cheap boarding-house is to ask or a third cup of tea.

WHEN THE SCALP IS ANNOTED with Dand-ruff, Glenn's Scliphue Soap will be found an infallible remedy. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dyr, Black or Brown, 50c.

PARLOR MAID—Give me a pound of tea. Shopman—Black or greeen? Maid—Doesn't matter which, misses is blind!—N. Y. Tele

The superb equipment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Short Line Limite to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Short Line Limited to Milwaukee and Waukesha has made these trains very popular with tourists visiting the Summer resorts of the

Ax ode to a goat may be called a nann

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 15 LIVE STOCK - Cattle-Common \$1 50 @ 2 50 Choice Butchers 3 75 @ 1 50 HOGS—Common 4 00 @ 1 35 HOGS—Common
Good Packers

SHEEP—Good to choice.
FLOUR—Family.
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red.
No. 3 red.
Corn—No. 2. mixed.
Oats—No. 2 mixed.
Hye—No. 2.
HAY—Timothy No. 1.
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf.
Good Leaf. NEW YORK. Oats-mixed.....
PORK-Mess.....
LARD-Western ster CHICAGO No. 2 Chicago Spi BALTIMORE CATTLE—First quality. INDIANAPOLIS



LOUISVILLE.

Corn-mixed Onts-mixed PORK-mess.... LARD-steam...

vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indirection, Weak-ness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fovers, and Keuralgia. It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Wemen, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other from medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the annesite aids the assimilation.

it carrience and purifies the blood, stimulates the appellic, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For Intermittent Powers, Lausting, Lock of Emergy, etc., it has no equal. The annuine has above trade mark and promot red lines on wrapper. Take no other,

JOHN RUSKIN wants the sewing machin to go. Let him put his feet on the treadle and work it, then.

Da. Pience's "Favorite Prescription the debilitated woman's best restor

Maros in waiting—those beyond t BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

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Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES

CREAM BALM CATARRE Pieces particle of the Baim into each nostrii and draw strong

INCHA! A particle is applied into each nostril and to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggist circular. KLY BEOTHERS, Druggists.

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